NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1874.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR.

CAPTURE OF SEC DE URGEL BY THE INSURGENTS BAYONNE, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874. The Carlist chieftain Tristany has captured See de Urgel, 67 miles north-east of Lerida. The fighting was desperate, and the losses heavy on both sides. An immense quantity of stores fell into the hands of the

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

THE MAJORITY OF HIS GUARDS DECLARED GUILTY OF CONNIVANCE.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874. Gen. Lemal has concluded the investigation into the circumstances of the escape of Marshal Bagaine. He reports that the majority of the guards are guilty of connivance, and Bazaine simply left by the

THE WHEAT CROPS OF EUROPE. THEIR POOR CONDITION-THE BRITISH CROP SEVEN PER CENT BELOW THE AVERAGE. LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the breadstuff market has the following:

Bad weather has prevailed throughout the past week, but our farmers have kept a sharp lookout, and have secured their crops. There have been no reports of sprouting, though much wheat was stacked in poor condition, in consequence of high wind and low temperature. The same weather has ruled on the continent. This will bring good samples to the front, and increase the value of old stock. There is little difference in prices since last reports, although the tendency is downward. France is sending back here the cargoes shapped hence. The crops here and in France are mostly secure, and the dependence of both countries on foreigners is materially lessened. The latest estimates put our crops at seven per centum below the average. review of the breadstuff market has the following :

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS. OBSTACLES TO ITS SUCCESS—THE POSITION OF GREAT

BRITAIN-CARLISM AND ULTRAMONTANISM.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] BRUSSELS, July 30 .- The International Congress seems bound to live, if only to confound those wh had so flippantly predicted that it would die. There was in fact very little confidence in its success. People here were even more skoptical than elsewhere, and were sure that it would only eat a few good dinners and then dissolve into thin air. To-day the indications are that it may, after all, manage to drag out an existence of three or four weeks; but I suspect this can only be done by taking up first those subjects on which there is already no difference of opinion, leaving all disputed points to be adjusted together, and as a last resort throwing them over and saving only the first. The Congress will thus win the glory of saving what is in no sort of danger. All civilized countries are agreed, for instance, that prisoners of war ought to be treated humanely, and that they ought to be subjected to no indignity. It was hardly worth the trouble of calling a Congress together to legislate these principles into a code. It would have been easier to have adopted the American articles of war en bloc-a course of action which Prof. Biuntschli would doubtless have recommended. It is true that this anomaly is almost inseparable from all attempts to legislate on the subject of international law. A Congress can only ratify what universal public sentiment already sauctions, and one may almost say what universal usage has long practiced; but principles which have this degree of validity can be little strengthened by a Congress. Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff know this as well as anybody. One is bound to admire, therefore, the hopefulness which inspired the idea of the Confer ence, and the audacity which wrote into the proposed code articles that are sure to be rejected; but one is even then as far as ever from the secret motives of

Thr appearance of the English delegate caused no surprise. Berlin and St. Petersburg knew from the first that he would be on the spot, just as they knew all the resolutions of the English Cabinet long before the cumbrous parliamentary windlass has lifted them into the light of publicity. I am often forced to ask myself if Englishmen themselves ever see anything ridiculous in their foreign policy. Do they know that those oracular platitudes, which, in the mouths of Earl Granville or Barl Derby they call prudence and sagacity, are the laughing stock of every cabinet on the continent ! Do they know that a Prussian politician never speaks of English policy without a curl of the lip and a sneer ! Have they ever realized that the two leading statesmen of Europe have as little respect for the bluster as for the humanitarianism of the English Government ? Many a thinking man among the subjects of Queen Victoria will not be surprised by these questions. They, or rather the inferences which they suggest, describe with the greatest accuracy the state of continental feeling toward England, and the importance that is attached to her movements in the graver political affairs of Europe. But does one ever read a genuine article on the subject in an English journail Certainly not. It is not professional etiquette, I believe, for the London press to criticise the diplomatic representatives of the country abroad. In the diplomatic service of Great Britain it was the policy of Ear Granville, at least, to put a check on capacity and a premium on duliness. I could name more than one clever and active piebeiau in that service whom it was the evident purpose of the last Cabinet deliberately to suppress, and who can never hope to rise above a certain rank wofully incommensurate with their abilities. They are men who would now and then make a Palmerston or a Stratford de Redeliffe. They are men on whom Bismarek or Gortschakoff would not put their foot with impunity; they could warn England against the Khiva business, they could tell her what the Brussels Congress means, and they would at least give English diplomacy a name and character at the courts where it is now despised.

Very little of general interest has become known

respecting the transactions of the Congress. It is now sitting, as it were, in committee of the whole, and is working industriously about three hours per day. Nearly all the European States are represented, while the responsibility for the Western Continent is borne by the delegate from the Republic of San Salvador. H seems, however, to be a sort of philanthropist and a self-appointed delegate. The Belgians of all classes look coldly on the Congress; the Liberals because they suspect some trick on the part of the great military archies, and the clericals because they hear rumors that some sort of a demonstration against Carlism will be made. Both may be in a measure right. The Congress can of course take no step against Carlism as a principle or a cause; but the purpose of the Congress is to discourage the operations of such banditti as are ravaging Spain in the cause of the altar and the throse. The Ultramontane press of Paris is indignant that the Madrid Government and not Don Carlos was invited to the Conference. Le Nord, the Russian organ here, replies. It first shows that, in the nature of Serrano's Government is the only exone in Spain, and an invitation send delegates to a purely humanitarian gathering has no political significance; and then it adds that, in view of recent exploits of the Carlists, it doubts if they are as yet qualified to take part in any work of human ity. I find the feeling against Ultramontanism even stronger here among Liberais than in Sermany. In Germany one may now and then detect a certain artificial current in the anti-Catholic spirit, a tendency to combet the Church not so much because it is a for to civilization as because it interferes with many political nemes at home. There was very little said against Carlism till the Gesman Capt. Schmidt was murdered. But the Liberalism of Belgium is broad enough for the world. The judiguation against Carlism and its French aympathizers is of the most bitter sort. Of course, the Liberal view is more frequently heard, because the ablest journals, and in general the most enlightened public sentiment, are Liberal and anti-Ciercol. Rot I suppose the Clericals can stand that, so long as they hold undisputed possession of the polis, and are sure of having an orthodox ministry. At the same time, the present Ministers are moderate Catholics, not personally objectionable to anybody, nor is it likely that the King would accept one of a more pronounced reaction-

THE CONSCRIPTION IN CUBA. PAILURE TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT TROOPS TO MEET

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WAR. HAVANA, Aug. 18 .- The recent decree ordering a draft of citizens for military service contained a clause exempting any conscript on payment of \$1,000. Great numbers have availed themselves of the privi-

lege, and consequently the progress in filling up the contingents for the different corps is very slow and men are not coming in in sufficient numbers to meet the re quirements of the war. The Captain-General issued another decree to-day, requiring persons drafted for the cavalry and colored militia seeking exemption, not only to pay \$1,000 but to procure able-bodied substitutes. Conscripts for the white infantry will continue to be exempted on the same terms as heretofore.

ULTRAMONTANE CONFERENCE AT GENEVA. GENEVA, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1874. Leaders of the Ultramontane party are coming here from France, Austria, Germany, and Belgium,

to hold a conference. THR RECENT OUTRAGE IN GUATEMALA. COMMANDANTE GONZALES SENTENCED TO FIVE

YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE. PANAMA, Aug. 8.-Commandante Gonzales of the Marce outrage notoricty and his accomplice Bulnes, have been tried by court-martial and sentenced, the former to five years and Bulnes to two years. The sentence awaits the sanction of the Government.

The British steamer Petrel was at San José on the 29th of July. Capt. Cookson and some of his officers made a visit to the capital. Nothing official has been made public regarding their visit. It was rumored that Lord Derby had declined to confirm article 3 of the protocol made between Mr. Schotfield, H. B. M.'s Acting Minister, and Minister Soto of Guatemala.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A great many mineral and vegetable specimens found in Costa Rica have been collected for forwarding to the Exposition in Chili.

The Government of Honduras has ordered to be issued \$40,000 in treasury bonds for aiding in repairing the churches and other public buildings damaged by the earthquakes of the 23d of April and 23d of May last. The line of limits proposed by the Colom-

bian Minister to Costa Rica, it is thought, will not be accepted by the Costa Rican Congress, because it would give the whole of Admiral's Bay, in the Atlantic, to Colombia. One or two failures having taken place in

Guatemala, the Government of that country has decreed imprisonment to all bankrupts, unless they can prove that their failure is caused by real losses that are The people of Honduras living on the fron-

tier are threatened with famine. At the request of the Government of Honduras the Government of Nicaragua allows maize to be exported across its frontiers to aid Peru has decided to construct a railroad from

the port of Payta to Piura, a distance of 68 miles. The Bank of Peruis to advance \$300,000, and the firm of Bryce, Grace & Co. of Callao has received a deposit of £200,000 in Peruvian bonds, and will at once advance the necessary funds for purchasing materials. The storm of Friday last in the neighborhood of Quebec was the most severe experienced for many years, and the damage was very great. At Valcarties the crops in many places were entirely destroyed. Potatoes were washed out of the ground, and grain was carried away as if cut with a mowing machine. Hallstones covered the ground to the depth of three inches. Very many settlers have been ren-

Late official dispatches received at Washington from the Asiatic Station, dated in July, report that the Japanese still maintained their occupation of a portion of the island of Formosa, notwithstanding that they had been ordered by the authorities to retire from Chinese soil. It was thought that, should Japan fail to withdraw her forces within a reasonable time, China would compel her to do so. It was the impression of many well-informed persons that should hostilities be resorted to, they would scarcely extend beyond For-mosa, while others were apprehensive that a general war might easie.

EXTENSIVE DIAMOND ROBBERIES.

YOUNG MAN ROBS JEWELERS OF DIAMONDS WORTH \$10,000 AND RUNS AWAY WITH AN ACTRESS-HIS ARREST.

A well dressed young man of pleasant address presented bimself in the jewelry store of John Heitner, at No. 687 Broadway, on the morning of Monday, the 10th instant, and announced that he had come from Adolph Alexander, another jeweler of Fulton-st., for the purpose of obtaining a diamond of a peculiar color and size, worth about \$500. After looking over a number of jewels, the young gentleman concluded that he would take three of them to Mr. Alexander to choos from, distrusting his own ability to suit him. Mr. Heitner knew the young man as Robert Castleberg, and had learned that his father was a reputable merchant. He had therefore no hesitation in giving three of the purest diamonds, valued at \$2,300, in charge of Castleberg for the inspection of Mr. Alexander, without requiring deposit or security. A few moments after this transact tion, young Castleberg appeared at Mr. Alexander's eatablishment, where he was also partly known, and announced that he wanted to purchase for Mr. Heltner a diamond worth about \$1,000. The same process ensued here as at Mr. Heitner's, and Castleberg departed with three diamonds belonging to Mr. Alexander, and worth about \$3,000, in his pocket, as well as the three belonging to Mr. Heitner. Several days passed without any supicion being aroused on either side, but on Friday Mr. Heitner sent to know Mr. Alexander's decision regard ing his diamonds, when an explanation followed, and both tirms discovered the fraud. The case was then given at once into the hands of the detectives at the Central Office. Armed with a photograph of the young man and specimens of his handwriting, and a sketch of his general habits, the tracing of the fugitive was easy. Detective Heidelberg, who was detailed to the search. learned from conversations with companions of the young man that he was deeply interested in an actress, whose name was positively refused by the detective last evening, but who was familiarly called "Molty" and that he had been expending considerable money on her. Inquiry at the office of the theater elicited the fact that she had gone to Boston. The inquiry consumed some time, however, and it was not until Sunday that Detective Heidelberg had his case so well in hand that he was able to proceed to Boston in search of the fugitive. There he found on Monday that the man had reg Istered at the Adams House as "Robert Easton and ady." The photograph and handwriting assisted him in making this discovery, the clerk of the Adams House remembering the face, and the similarity the handwriting in the register and the handwriting in possession of the detective being marked. From the Adams House the fugitives had gone on the Saturday before, however, to Providence. The detective arrived on Monday in Previdence, and discovered traces of the criminal at the Aldrich House, whence be had departed that morning for Albany. The detective was enabled by the exhibition of the photograph at the baggage office to discover the number of the checks on which the trunks of the fugitive had been expressed to Albany, and he telegraphed at once to Chief of Police Malloy to hold the man who applied for the trunks. This was done, and when Detective Heidelberg arrived there yesterday he found his man. The woman joined him soon after, but was allowed to go, and the man was brought to New-York and locked up in the Central Office

Castleberg is a young man of about 20 years of age. He admitted to the detective at the Central Office last evening that he had obtained diamonds also from other ewelers in this city by similar representations, and thought that he had obtained as much as \$10,000 by his various operations. Most of them had been sold or pawned, but about \$2,500 worth were recovered.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED THIEF. ALBANY, Aug. 18 .- Robert Castleberg was arrested last night by Detectives Malone and Dwyer, on the 11 o'clock train from Boston, on a dispatch from Providence, R. I., sent by Detective Heidelberg of New-Providence, R. I., sent by Detective Heidelberg of New-York City, chasging him with grand larceny. The prisoner admits that he disposed of \$1,000 worth of diamonds belonging to parties in New-York. It appears that Castleberg belongs to Baltimore, and is of good family connectious. He because smitten with an actrees attached to the Jefferson troupe and cloped with her. He purchased \$2,000 worth of diamonds of Richtmeyer & Co., New-York, and ran away without paying for the same. He then went East with the actrees, but sent her back to New-York to come here by boat and meet him, so as to throw the detectives off the track. He was caught here, as was also the woman, and being under arrest when she arrived, he was somewhat disheartened, but brightened up when he saw her. He awaits the New-York officials.

BURSTING OF DONALDSON'S BALLOON. Boston, Aug. 18 .- Donaldson's balloon made

another trip this afternoon. Donaldson was accompanied by W. D. Balch of The Boston Daily News and C. H. Baldwin of The Saturday Evening Gazette. The course of the balloon was directly seaward, and when over ground to seize the drag rope, which is about 300 feet long. Their efforts to pull the balloon down, there being a strong wind blowing, caused it to burst, and the balloon came down with a rush. Donaldson jumped out when the balloon was within 12 feet of the ground, which lightened it so that his companions landed without injury. out injury.

WASHINGTON.

AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF METEOROLOGI-

CAL REPORTS ORGANIZED. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1874. Gen. Myer, Chief of the Signal Service Bureau, has perfected arrangements with the different European rologists for a grand international system of reports, the benefit of which will speedily accrue to American seamen in any part of the world. Since the 1st of January, in all the principal European nations, observations have been taken each morning at the sam noment of time that has been selected for the regular signal stations in this country, and these are forwarded by mail, semi-monthly, to the Signal Office in Washington, for discussion in connection with the regular reports of this country. Nearly 200 foreign stations are now engaged in this work, and sufficient data will soon be collected for the deduction of general laws in relation to the movements of the atmosphere that will mark a new era in meteorology. These re-ports, consolidated with those made by the Signal Office, will be issued daily in printed form for the use of ill meteorologists. The large corps of observers which has worked so efficiently for the Smithsonian Institution under the supervision of Prof. Henry was transferred to the Signal Office on Jan. 1, and since that date the series of observations, over 400 in number, has een used in connection with the regular synchronous eports from the regular stations. The Surgeon General of the Army, recognizing the propriety of concentrating all official meteorological work in the country in a single office, on the 1st of July of this year directed that in future the reports made at the military posts in the United States by members of the Medical ;Corps should be forwarded to the Signal Office. This class of observations being made by trained men at points scattered over the whole territory of the United States, cannot fail to be a valuable auxiliary to the regular system of the Signal Office. In addition to the receipt and discussion of this large amount of data, additional labor has sion of this large amount of data, additional labor has been thrown upon the Signal Office in the construction and management of telegraph lines in Texas, Arizona, Cailfornia, and on the scaboard of the Atlantic States. When it is considered that all this work is done by the small number of 450 men, the total enlisted force under the control of the Signal Office, and with an annual appropriation of less than \$400.000, it will be seen that there cannot be idlers among the men, thor any wasteful exceptions of present

COMPLAINTS OF LAWLESSNESS IN THE SOUTH; ERN STATES.

enditure of money.

The Attorney-General is in daily receipt of letters from the Sonthern States, complaining of the unsettled condition of affairs in Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The negroes, on one side, complain of their treatment by the whites, njustice done them in the matter of wages being with held, and personal violence inflicted indiscriminately against them in the ordinary business of life. The whites, on the other hand, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the negroes, and say that they are completely organized throughout the entire South, and that they are liable to break out in an armed opposition to the whites at any hour. Both the whites and blacks appeal to the President in the most earnest terms for protection from each other. Of course, neither the President nor the Attorney-General can do anything for the wrivers of these appeals. The courts are in operation in all the Southern States, and to them the people must look for redress of all injuries inflicted by either party.

OFFICIAL ABSENTEEISM. Secretary Bristow left this morning for New-York and pefore his return he will visit the President at Long Branch. Thus far, since the the abjournment of Congress, the President has not been to Washington, and it s stated that he does not intend to return here until some time in October, when it is expected that all the Cabinet officers will be at their posts. The President finds it more convenient to himself to call the Cabinet officers to Long Branch when any business arises requir-ing consultation, than to come to Washington, and it is probably in obedience to a surmons of this nature that Mr. Bristow leaves his duties here at this time.

WASHINGTON NOTES

The contract for the wrought and cast-iron work for the library of the new State Department building was to-day awarded to Asa Snyder of Richmond, Va., for The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day author-

ized the Collector of Costoms at Pittsburgh to offer for saie the Marine Hospital property in that city.

THE NEWPORT TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

THE NEW PLAN OF NAVAL-CONSTRUCTOR HANS-COMB PROVES SUCCESSFUL-THE TORPEDO-BOAT INTREPID TESTED-DEPARTURE OF THE NAVAL

COMMITTEE FOR BOSTON. NEWPORT. Aug. 18 .- The last of the official experiments for the benefit of the Congressional Committee were made to-day, and proved successful, to the gratification of the Commandant and his assistants in charge of the station. The experiments of to-day consisted of two explosions, the torpedoes being fired by he new torpedo-boat Intrepid. This vessel, which was recently completed at Boston, and which, since her ar rival here, has been an object of interest in this vicinity, took in tow the condemned schooner Uncas, which was recently purchased by the Government for this purpose, and proceeded with it to the vicinity of the Brenton Reef Lightship, followed by the United States steamer Despatch, with the Congres sional Committee and a large number of prominen naval officials and others on board. The plan tried to day is the one proposed some time ago by Naval Constructor Hanscomb. It consisted of exploding the deadly missiles by means of spars 45 feet in length run out their full length from the bow of the vessel. The two torpedoes containing 100 pounds of powder each were attached to the ends of these spars, and were pushed forward by the officers and crew of the Intrepid and by use of delicate appliances one of them was exploded directly under the schooner's bow, tearing it away as it it had been nothing more than a bundle of shavings, amid the breathless suspense of the spectators. This was followed immediately by the firing of the second torpedo, which completely demolished the already shivering Hmbers. The force of the explosions did no leave a piece of timber worth saving by the many sail-boats in the vicinity, and the air was lite rally alive with dirt, splinters, foam and smoke, causing all present to shudder at the terrible loss causing all present to shudder at the terrible loss of life which would be the result of this terrible mode of warfare. A piece of the timber, six feet in length, with a dozen or more huge spikes planted in it, landed on the Intrepid's deck with great force, but uo one was injured. The experiment was in every way satisfactory to the Committee and will prove to the world that these "bags of powder," termed such at the experimenting at Key West, are capable of doing all and even more than is required of them. Ismediately after the trial the Despatch proceeded to Boston, where the Charlestown Navy-Yard will be inspected.

AN EXPEDITION FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF HOSTILE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Aug. 18 .- An expedition under the command of Coh Anson Mills, consisting of three com panies of the Third Cavalry, one company of the Thireenth, and one of the Fourth Infantry, is now encampe near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. Three other compa nies of cavairy and 20 Shoshone Indians will join the command in Sweetwater Valley. The instructions are to scout the valleys and country thoroughly to the southern extensity of the Yellowstone Lake, and to the minister the severest punishment possible to all the Indians found out of their meervations. Much is expected of this expedition, which is finely equipped, and will be in the field about three months.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- First Lieutenant Charles Shaler of the Ordnance Department has been relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point for duty as Assistant Instructor of Ord-nance and Gunnery; First Lieutenant John C. Mallery of the Corps of Engineers has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and ordered to proceed to San Francisco for duty on the staff of the Commanding Gen-eral of the Division of the Pacific.

A BLOODY SHOOTING AFFRAY. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18 .- A desperate shooting

affray occurred yesterday on the Tennessee side of the Mississippi River, near Point Pleasant, in which Albert anisasappi giver, near Point Pleasant, in which Albert Naii and a young man named Frenham were killed, George Darneli was mortally wounded, and Capt. Cole and two brothers named Coe were seriously wounded. The afray grew out of rivary, which culminated in a lawsuit between Capt. Cole and Nail, who run com-peting ferry-houte at that boint.

THE PLYMOUTH INQUIRY.

THE REPORT AND MR. MOULTON'S PART. PLANS OF THE COMMITTEE-MR. KINGSLEY'S EFFORTS TO PROTECT MR. MOULTON-THE SO-CALLED COM-

PROMISE PROCEEDINGS EXPLAINED. The Sub-Committee of the Plymouth Church Inrestigating Committee held an informal consultation yesterday, in regard to the form of their report. This will comprise three elements: The important evidence, a summary of it with argument and finally the conclusions. Mr. Winslow is now at work upon the argument and conclusions, and the report may be submitted to the Church this week. A member of the Committee affirms that Woodruff & Robinson's books corroborate Mr. Beecher's assertions in regard to the payments to Mr. Moulton. It is now alleged that the object of the so-called compromise proceedings was solely to protect Mr. Moulton, and that Mr. Kingsley's efforts were not countenanced by Mr. Beecher's counsel or friends.

FORM OF THE VERDICT.

CONSULTATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE-THE ELE MENTS-MR. WINSLOW AT WORK UPON THE AR GUMENT AND CONCLUSIONS - MRS. BEECHER'S TESTIMONY.

The members of the sub-Committee of the Plymouth Committee of Inquiry had an informal consultation yesterday about the report which they are to prepare, Mr. Winslow having returned from Shelter Island and Mr. Cleveland having come back from his visit to Brooklyn, Conn. They now think that the report may be finished in time to reach Plymouth Church on Friday evening. The members of the Committee discussed last week the shape in which the result of their work should be presented. Three plans were considered, as one of those who had been in conference said yesterday One was to give the testimeny, accompanied only by a brief statement of the conclusions of the Commit tee; another was to sum up the chief features of the evidence and to give with this summary the Committee's argument and conclusions. The third plan, and the one which the Committee concluded to adopt, was to give the evidence, or, at least, all the essential points of it, to set forth in another part of the report a review of the main points brought out in the testimony, with the Committee's argument, and finally to present the Committee's conclusions. To Mr. Winslow was committed the inception of the work in preparing a rough draft of the argument and conclusions. This the sub-Committee will consider and modify as may seem to them best. The whole Committee will then be called, and any suggestion made by any member concerning the report will be entertained. When the Committee have passed upon the report, it will go to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church and by them be presented as their report. With them will rest the question in what way the mass of testimony shall be given to the public. It is thought by members of the Committee that it will be printed in a bulky pamphlet for the use of the church. As a matter of course the testimony will not be read at the Friday evening meeting, and it is yet uncertain whether the mere conclusions of the Committee will be read, or their summary of the testimony and argument be also given. If it be found practicable to finish the work in time for the Friday night meeting sufficient notice will be given, in order that there may be a full attendance of the members of the church.

It was ascertained from members of the Committee that among the important testimony in the forthcoming report that of Mrs. Beecher would be given in full. Mrs. Beecher was among the earliest witnesses xamined by the Committee, and was before them for about an hour. Her testimony bore upon what had been said to her by Mrs. Tilton, as well as on other important matters in the case. She spoke lightly of the many letters expressing love which had been sent to Mr. Beecher by women These, she said, Mr. Beecher always turned over to her, caring nothing about them.

Mr. Winslow has already done considerable work upon the report, although he has not received the evidence which has been in Mr. Shearman's hands for preparation for publication. This will be sent to him soon. It is not probable that the Committee will hold any meetings till the sub-Committee ! ready to report to them.

NATURE OF THE COMPROMISE. MR. KINGSLEY'S INTERVENTION IN THE CASE-THE

OBJECT TO SAVE MR. MOULTON AND NOT MR. BRECHER-THE EFFORT NOT COUNTENANCED BY ANY OF MR. BEECHER'S FRIENDS. When Francis D. Moulton presented his second

statement to the Committee on the 10th inst., many rumors went abroad that the matter had been comomised. The only evidence of this came from Mr. Tilton and his friends. Mr. Moulton himself had given out that he could submit a document which would fully establish Mr. Tilton's case. Mr. Tilton declared that overtures had been made to him in Mr. Beecher's interest, and that he had been offered money by friends of Mr. Beecher. A friend of Mr. Titon was also credited with the statement that be knew exactly the sum of money which had been agreed upon as a settlement. Inquiry was made at the time, and all the facts in the "compromise" were learned by TRIBUNE reporters, but at that time they could not be stated. Mr. Tilton stated yesterday that the amount offered him was \$10,000 and the person offering it was William C. Kingsley of Brooklyn Bridge notoriety. Since all confidence in the matter has thus been violated, it may be proper to state all the facts of the alleged compromise. No friend or counsel of Mr. Beecher, in any way authorized or countenanced the efforts of Mr. Kingsley in this direction. It was purely a voluntary inter ference on his part, and was designed mainly for the protection of Mr. Moulton, who is one of Mr. Kingsley's friends in the Bridge Directory. The following are the facts:

On returning to Brooklyn Mr. Moulton, under the provocation of being referred to as a blackmailer, did prepare a long statement which was designed to crush Mr. Beecher. It was composed mainly of his own recollections of the various events of the scandal, his own assertions that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had made confessions of adultery to him, but unsupported by any documents other than those which he subsequently submitted to the Committee, and one other which has been described by Mr. Beecher's lawyer as "manufactured." He simply corroborated Mr. Pilton by his unsupported word When he prepared this statement Mr. Moulton denounced Mr. Beecher to the correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, who next day telegraphed his statements to his paper, where they were published on Monday, Aug. 10, the very day on which Mr. Moulton submitted his short statement containing none of the gravest allusions.

Mr. Kingsley had wrought this sudden change in Mr. Moulton's purpose during the Sunday which in-tervened between his talk with The Chicago Iribune correspondent and his informal talk with the Committee. Mr. Kingsley met at Mr. Moulton's house on Sunday, Aug. 9, Mr. Moulton himself, his father, Severn D. Moulton, Tax Commissioner of this city, Franklin Woodruff, and two or three other persons. Mr. Kingsley communicated to the assembled friends of Mr. Moulton that the latter's own safety was at stake. It was finally de cided that Mr. Moulton should not attack Mr. Beecher or confirm Mr. Tilton further than by the submission of the papers called for. Gen. Butler read the long statement the same night, and advised its suppression for future use. As a consequence of Mr. Kingsley's information and Gen. Butler's advice Mr. Moulton changed his statement, but forgot to alter the Chicago correspondent's letter.

Mr. Kingaley's only suggestion of paying money to Mr. Tilton was a remark made publicly by him it

a restaurant, to the effect that "Tilton need not want for money; he could have \$5,000 if he needed it." Mr. Tilton said yesterday that the amount was \$10,000. Inquiry by an Eagle reporter of the actual

facts of this offer elicited the following explanation from Mr. Bean, the private secretary of Mr. Kingsley:

When Mr. Kingsley was in the city a week or 10 day ago, the Beecher-Tilton scandal was at its hight. At that time neither Mr. Moulton nor Mr. Beecher had made any statement. Mr. Kingsley thought the scandal was bringing discredit on everybody connected with it, and was certain to involve the assailants of Mr. Beecher in common ruin. He is and has been very friendly to Mr. Tilton, although they are not on intimate terms. I know he believed that the best thing Mr. Tilton could do was to shake off his trouble and take up the interrupted business of his life. In his own words. he thought in this case that there had been enough of pulling down, and that it was time to try and build somebody up. I have heard him say that he would Theodore Tilton, and I am sure that all the foundation there is for Mr. Tilton's statement is, that Mr. Kingsley told him what he certainly told others, that he would willingly contribute, of his own money, \$5,000 to help Theodore Tilton, and to bring all this

Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Beecher are just about or

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. MOULTON. COMMITTEEMAN SAYS THAT THEY CANNOT BE EXPLAINED AWAY.

One of the Committee said yesterday that the Committee would not necessarily break up after presenting the report on the evidence to the Examining Committee, but might still be ready for further work if aught should be necessary. They were still willing to hear Mr. Moulton if he would send them word that he wished to appear before them; but there was no reason for their waiting all Summer for him, when he had declared stoutly that he would not come before them again. They had waited a fortnight for him after his first words to them, and when he came he retused to disclose anything new. Now if he makes a statement through the press, the Committee will take no notice of it unless there is something in it worthy of serious attention, and then Mr. Beecher may make some

explanation in reply through the press. A member of the Committee told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that Mr. Moulton would find it impossible to explain away or make light of the charges of blackmail which have been brought home to him. Before Mr. Beecher made these charges in the presence of the Committee his advisers had looked into the case carefully and learned what they had to rely upon. It was learned that the books of Mr. Moulton's firm (Woodruff & Robinson) showed monetary transactions of Mr. Moulton, bearing out Mr. Beecher's charges, and the firm did not deny the fact. The speaker's theory of the matter was that Mr. Moulton had let Mr. Tilton have money from time to time, and concluded to try to repay himsef by getting money from Mr. Beecher, and when he obtained \$5,000 and other sums he turned the money over to his own account.

Mr. Beecher's friends and members of the Committee make light of the talk of Mr. Tilton's suit against Mr. Beecher, which they do not expect will be carried on, as they say Mr. Tilton has no evidence of consequence which will be admitted in a court. Both Mr. Tilton and his counsel were strictly reticent about their intentions and opinions yesterday. Mr. Tilton simply said that he had engaged another lawyer to assist in his suit. This lawyer is understood to be Gen. Roger A. Pryor. ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.-Francis D. Moulton passed through the city on the 11 o'clock Shore Line train to-night, on route for New-York.

MRS. STANTON'S DOUBLE MEANINGS. WHAT SHE SAID TO A WESTERN CLERGYMAN.

The signature attached to a letter received esterday by Henry M. Cleveland, and published in The Brooklyn Eagle, gives the statement it contains much weight to those who are acquainted with Mr. Russell in Brooklyn. The letter is dated Kalamazoo, Mich.,

Friday, Aug. 14, 1874, and is as follows:

Brooklyn. The letter is dated Kalamazoo, Mich., Friday, Aug. 14, 1874, and is as follows:

On the 15th of May last I had a conversation with Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, during which our talk turned upon the Beecher-Filton matter. We both expressed regrets at the absorption of the public with such a case, and while I expressed absolute confidence in Mr. Beecher's integrity, she did not demur in the least at the sentiment. I cannot affirm that she expressed the same confidence, but in the absence of any word to the contrary, the impression was left upon my mind that she entirely agreed with me.

I remarked to her that I considered Mrs. Tilton the one to be pitted. At this she spoke of Mrs. Tilton with great carnestness and sympathy, saying that she (Mrs. Tilton) was as pure a character as lived; that she was well acquainted with her, and knew her troubles and suffering; that she was wrecked with grief brought on by her husband; that for a long time she had withdrawn from society, making or receiving scarcely a call, but shutting herself up to her own sorrow, which would doubtless lay her soon in her grave. This, she said, is an instance of what a husband has power to do.

She speke of Mr. Tilton's fail with the Woodhull; how, in his strange infatuation, he clung to her (Woodhull) when every decent person had abandoned her; how she had hoped for Mr. Tilton's reform, and that his wire might condone his course, and yet have measurable peace again in her life, &c. I do not profess to give any expressions verbatim, but I am certain that I do not deviate from the meaning which Mrs. Stanton intended to convey to me. She gave no hint of any suspecion against Mr. Beecher, but affirmed, with great carnestness of manner, her full belief that Mrs. Tilton, a pure and beautiful character, was crashed in grief by the rockless unfaittfuless of her husband.

My amazement was so great at recent newspaper accounts quoting Mrs. Stanton to the contray, that I mentioned to some parties that I knew they (the accounts) could not be confirmed

Pastor First Congregational Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MR. MOULTON'S RETICENCE.

MR. MOULTON'S RETICENCE.

From The Portland Press, dog. 17.

From a gentleman who talked with Mr. Moulton, and from those upon whom he called while here, we have obtained the following information: In answer to the question if he had any suspection or statement to make in yiew of Mr. Beecher's severe and scathing statement, he said that he had, and reided upon the statement he had already submitted to the committee. He did not even make any casual remark as to whether Mr. Beecker was right or wrong, which, in view of the terrible allegations against Mr. Moulton as a designing blackmailer and kypocrite, is rather strange, to say the least. He said he had not intentionally or otherwise acted disnonarably to either party, and was considerably surprised at Mr. Beecker's apparently going out of his way to impugn his motives or to convey to the public the Idea that he (Mr. Moulton) had acted dishonorably toward him. He declined to answer whether the statement of "Gath" (Geo. Alfred Townsend), in The Chicago Tribune, was true or not. He again said he feli back on his original statement, He declared it would not be right for him to state whether he intended at all to answer Beecher's statement any more than for a lawyer or friend to reveal the confidence of his client or friend. Subsequently, in conversation with parties on whom Mr. Mointon called while here, our informant learned that he was singularly reticent, and did not seem disposed to say much about the scrape. He really appeared scrious and meditative, as though he was in deep trouble, whether concerning his own or other's position, of course is unknown. In answer to a remark that he and Tiiton had recently spoken very highly of the Plymouth Church Committee now investigating the case, as gentlemen of honor, integrity, and worth, and the query being added, "Bo you still hold to that opinion!" he neplied, "Yes, I do." The opinion entertained by several parties with whom he had conversation here is, that both he and Mr. Tylton are somewhat astonished that Mr. Bee

A TALK WITH MR. TILTON. NOTHER INTERVIEW REPORTED BY GEORGE AL-

FRED TOWNSEND-HIS WIFE HIDDEN AWAY TO PREVENT HER SPEAKING THE TRUTH-BEECHER'S STATEMENT CRAVEN AND MALICIOUS.

New-York (Aug. 15.), Correspondence of The Omcago Tribune.

If anybody supposes that Mr. Beecher's long If anybody supposes that Mr. Beecher's long and pertumed statement has settled the case of Tilton's desolate house against Henry Ward Beecher's work, then he must sleep the sleep of Rip Van Winkle to be perfectly happy. I came from Saratora to-day, and went over the field in person. Beecher had gone off like a traveling menageric and wax-work snow. Tilton stood guard in his home, with his old Irish housekeeper. His daughter Florence was at Cornwall, on the Hudson, near West Point; the little children were at Mont (lare, N. J.; Mrs. Tilton was jealously hidden sway, as Tilton said, because the Beecherites thought she might fall into his hands sooner or later. "It may be many years," he said. "She will confess the whole truth. Confession, with her, is absolutely necessary for the repose of her

ON THE WAY TO ICELAND.

THE KING OF DENMARK AT THE FAROE

ISLANDS. BAYARD TAYLOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE KING'S RE-CEPTION-TRAGICAL DEATH OF THE BURGO-MASTER OF THORSHAVN-THE KING AT CHURCH

SERVICE-A CONGREGATION OPOROUS OF FISH AND LEATHER. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. THORSHAVN, Faroe Islands, July 26 .- Yesterday

could only think of Longfellow's stanza: From the tumbling sug/, that buries The Orkneyan skerries,

Answering the hourse Hebrides; From the wrecks of ships, and drifting Spars, uplifting

There was no night, but a dull Northern twilight, which increased rather than brightened into a somber, moist, chilly day. An uneasy sea made our ittle steamer rock and roll, and there was no sail to be seen anywhere. So passed the hours until four in the afternoon, when far ahead a high mountain-isie, with sheer sides, showed its head above the mists which still concealed its base. Presently on our left the long mass of Suderoe, the southernmost island of the group, became visible, and it was evident that the lofty peak in front was the Little Diamond. Beyond it lies the Great Diamond, a rock nearly a mile in diameter, and with a sea-wall of cliff cer-

tamly not less than 500 feet in hight.

Passing showers hid these grand shores and drove as from deck for an hour or two, but the sky cleared a little toward evening, enabling us to see the outlines of Stromoe, the main island, on which lies Thorshavn, the capital, and Naalsoe, which protects its harbor on the east. Here all things are on a grand and impressive scale. The mountains rise to the hight of 2,600 feet, and the fiords by which the islands are indented resemble those of Norway in their bold and savage character. In fact, the Faroes seem to have drifted away from Northern Norway and been anchored here in a milder and moister

On approaching Thorshavn two Danish men-ofwar showed themselves through the mist. The royal standard floating at the stern showed that we had overtaken His Majesty, Christian IX., on his way to Iceland. It was nearly 9 o'clock, and cloud and twilight combined dimmed the picture of the town; yet its roofs of grassy turf were so bespangled with the white cross of Denmark on its red field that the effect was something like that of an illumination.

Our boats were lowered as soon as the anchor held, and we made for the shore. The town covers a narrow tongue of land between two small bays. Huge masses of rock line the shore and prop the most of the houses, which are crowded together as if trying to keep warm. There are one or two small and rude landing-places, and at one of them a group of friendly Faroese assisted us to get ashore. Blond and raddy, with Phrygian caps on their heads, bneebreeches with rows of silver buttons at the knees, brown stockings over powerful calves, and heavy wooden pattens on their feet, saying " God aften !" (Good evening) with a tone which made it sound like "welcome!"-they were all Norsemen, and capital specimens of the race. The town, which has about a thousand inhabitants, was crowded with people, many having come from other parts of the slands, for the king, we learned, had been expected the day before, but had only landed at 2 o'clock that afternoon. The men looked at us with some curiosity, possibly supposing us to be a delayed part of the royal suite. There was nothing intrusive in their ways; all greeted us, lifting their caps, but not even the boys followed our steps.

There are no streets, properly speaking, but a multitude of irregular lines, winding and climbing among the houses, some roughly paved, some leading over the natural rock. The houses are all of wood, tarred for better preservation, with roofs of birch bark, upon which is a sod a foot thick, always kept green and luxuriant by this moist, temperate

air. The poorer dwellings, into which I glanced as we passed, are often but a single room, in which the whole family cooks, eats, and sleeps. Wandering at random, we descended into a shallow ravine, down which a small brook, born among the inland fells trickles over the rocks, "It is nearly dried up." said a Faroese in answer to my question ; "we have had two months of warm, dry weather this Summer." The road leading to the

Governor's house, on a knotl above, had been freshly strewn with flowers, following the trace of which downward we came to a triumphal arch of mosses and ferns, with the word "Velkommen!" on the side toward the sea. Here the King had landed and been officially received. First the Governor, Herr Finsen, made a loyal and dutiful address; then Herr Raaslöv, the Burgomaster of Thorshavn, followed, but at the conclusion of his speech he fell suddenly to the earth-and died! The event was tragic rather than ominous, for the unfortunate Bargomaster had been both unwell and excited for some days previous.

We visited the Postmaster and arranged for the forwarding of our letters, then returned on board to sleep. The King and Prince Waldemar were the Governor's guests, and every tolerable house in the place was occupied with civil and naval officers. At ten o'clock it was still daylight.

This morning Thershavn looked its best and brightest. Every farmer and fisherman were his Sunday dress, looked fresh and clean, and had a gloss on his curling yellow locks. The houses were decorated with strings of fish, hung up to dry, which imparted their odors to the air. Passing the Governor's house noticed a large gray cat waiting her chance to see the King, as the old proverb gave her the liberty. His Majesty was at breakfast, and everything was quiet about the house. We went to the top of a hill behind the fort, whence there was a good view of the country. The gay flags waving from every verdant roof, the decorated vessels in the barbor, and the gleam of flowers from small but lovingly-tended gardens made so much brightness that we no longer missed the sun. Fields of grass, cats and pointoes, inclosed by stone walls, stretched for a mile or two back of the town; then rose a semicircle of dark gray mountains, their crests playing hide and seek with the rolling mists. We visited the Post-Office, the School, and various

other places; but there were Danish guests at all, and everybody was at breakfast. At 11 we went to church, a neat white building, large enough to accommodate 500 persons. The clergyman, Herr Hammersheim, who has done excellent service in collecting and preserving the folk-lore of the Farce Islands, kindly ordered the sacristan to give us a pew. The people flocked in until all the seats were aken-sturdy, sun-burnt frames, women apparently as hardy as men. The former were picturesque in their knee-breeches, the latter almost ugly in a head-dress of black silk, tied so as to bulge ut at the sides and to show long, pointed ends. As the crowd grew dense about us a very perceptible odor of dried fish and old leather filled the air. The bells chimed, not very musically; the front

door of the church-the portal of state-was unpolted, and finally Gov. Finses, in full uniform, holding a white-plumed chapeau on his arm, entered, preceding the King. Christian IX. and Prince Waldemar followed, the latter in a plain morning suit of gray. The King must be near 60 years of age, but looks considerably younger. He has a good nose and chin, wears a heavy moustache, and would be quite handsome but for a lack of expression in the eyes. He walked quickly up the ailse, nodding to the right and left, and took his place near the altar, whereon (as is customary in the Lutheran Church of Denmark and Sweden) large wax candles were burning. Prince Waldeman is a ruddy, gray-eyed, stout young man of 21. The